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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/824,056	04/14/2004	Diane T. Baum	16179-3	6097
23329 7590 01/18/2008 KEAN, MILLER, HAWTHORNE, D'ARMOND, MCCOWAN & JARMAN, L.L.P. ONE AMERICAN PLACE, 22ND FLOOR P.O. BOX 3513 BATON ROUGE, LA 70821				
EXAMINER RIVIERE, HEIDI M				
ART UNIT 3629		PAPER NUMBER		
MAIL DATE 01/18/2008		DELIVERY MODE PAPER		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/824,056

Applicant(s)

BAUM, DIANE T.

Examiner

HEIDI RIVIERE

Art Unit

3629

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 14 April 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SF/ICE)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 14 April 2004
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Information Disclosure Statement

1. The Information Disclosure Statement filed on **14 April 2004** has been considered. An initialed copy of the Form 1449 is enclosed herewith.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

2. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

3. **Claim 15** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as based on a disclosure which is not enabling. *Providing a financial institution and providing a population, said population further comprising individual customers in need of said financial assistance from said financial institution, each of said customers being willing to grant to said financial institution rights in collateral in exchange for said financial assistance* is critical or essential to the practice of the invention, but not included in the claim(s) is not enabled by the disclosure. See *In re Mayhew*, 527 F.2d 1229, 188 USPQ 356 (CCPA 1976). The use of this limitation in the claims is confusing. Furthermore, although the term financial appears in the specification it is merely stated and not clearly defined. The specification provides inadequate disclosure and no support for the use of the claim 15 limitations.

4. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

5. **Claim 15** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being incomplete for omitting essential structural cooperative relationships of elements, such omission amounting to a gap between the necessary structural connections. See MPEP § 2172.01. The omitted structural cooperative relationships are: How will Applicant provide the population? And what institutional rights will be granted by the customer in exchange for financial assistance?

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

6. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

7. **Claims 1-5, 9, 11, 12, 17, 19 and 20** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by **Apgar, IV (US 5,680,305)** (hereinafter “**Apgar**”).
8. **With respect to claims 1 and 17:** Apgar discloses:
- assessing the environmental risk associated with a business, said business comprising a piece of land, a service operation, a current state of regulatory compliance, and future requirements for regulatory compliance; (col. 3, lines 35-67 – banks, pension funds and insurance companies are

customers of invention as well as property developers/managers, government agencies and many others)

- assigning a first indicator to said environmental risk associated with said piece of land; (col. 1, line 53-col. 2, line 3; col.2, lines 40-61 - "The Score is generally determined by five indicators of Amount, Price, Grade. Area and Risk". "'Risk' means an indicator of the financial, market and environmental exposure of real estate and of the financial, Market and environmental risks associated with the employees and the business entity's occupancy in the real estate.")

Furthermore, the data identifying type of and use of the indicator is non-functional descriptive data.

Descriptive material can be characterized as either "functional descriptive material" or "nonfunctional descriptive material." Exemplary "functional descriptive material" consists of data structures and computer programs, which impart functionality when employed as a computer component. "Nonfunctional descriptive material" includes but is not limited to music, literary works and a compilation or mere arrangement of data.

When presented with a claim comprising descriptive material, an Examiner must determine whether the claimed nonfunctional descriptive material should be given patentable weight. The Patent and Trademark Office (PTO) must consider all claim limitations when determining patentability of an invention over the prior art. *In re Gulack*, 703 F.2d 1381, 1385, 217 USPQ 401,404 (Fed. Cir. 1983). The PTO may not disregard

claim limitations comprised of printed matter. See *Gulack*, 703 F.2d at 1384-85, 217 USPQ at 403; see also *Diamond v. Diehr*, 450 U.S. 175, 191, 209 USPQ 1, 10 (1981). However, the examiner need not give patentable weight to descriptive material absent a new and unobvious functional relationship between the descriptive material and the subset. See *In re Lowry*, 32 F.3d 1579, 1583-84, 32 USPQ2d 1031, 1035 (Fed. Cir. 1994); *In re Ngai*, 367 F.3d 1336, 1338, 70 USPQ2d 1862, 1863-64 (Fed. Cir. 2004). Thus, when the prior art describes all the claimed structural and functional relationships between the descriptive material and the subset, but the prior art describes a different descriptive material than the claim, then the descriptive material is nonfunctional and will not be given any patentable weight. That is, such a scenario presents no new and unobvious functional relationship between the descriptive material and the subset.

The Examiner asserts that the data identifying type of and use of the indicator adds little, if anything, to the claimed acts or steps and thus do not serve as limitations on the claims to distinguish over the prior art. MPEP 2106IV b 1(b) indicates that "nonfunctional descriptive material" is material "that cannot exhibit any functional interrelationship with the way the steps are performed". Any differences related merely to the meaning and information conveyed through data, which does not explicitly alter or impact the steps is non-functional descriptive data. The subjective interpretation of the data does not patentably distinguish the claimed invention.

- assigning a second indicator to said environmental risk associated with said service operation; (col. 1, line 53-col. 2, line 3; col.2, lines 40-61 -
"The Score is generally determined by five indicators of Amount, Price,

Grade. Area and Risk". "Risk' means an indicator of the financial, market and environmental exposure of real estate and of the financial, Market and environmental risks associated with the employees and the business entity's occupancy in the real estate.")

- assigning a third indicator to said environmental risk associated with said current state of regulatory compliance; (col. 1, line 53-col. 2, line 3; col.2, lines 40-61 - "The Score is generally determined by five indicators of Amount, Price, Grade. Area and Risk". "Risk' means an indicator of the financial, market and environmental exposure of real estate and of the financial, Market and environmental risks associated with the employees and the business entity's occupancy in the real estate.")
- assigning a fourth indicator to said environmental risk associated with said future requirements for regulatory compliance; (col. 1, line 53-col. 2, line 3; col.2, lines 40-61 - "The Score is generally determined by five indicators of Amount, Price, Grade. Area and Risk". "Risk' means an indicator of the financial, market and environmental exposure of real estate and of the financial, Market and environmental risks associated with the employees and the business entity's occupancy in the real estate.") and
- generating a report including said first, second, third, and fourth indicators. (col. 3, lines 35-42 – information is delivered to business entity in the form of a report)

9. **With respect to claim 2:** Apgar discloses wherein said transaction is selected from the group consisting of a loan transaction, an insurance transaction, or a venture capital transaction. (col. 3, lines 35-67 – banks, pension funds and insurance companies are customers of invention as well as property developers/managers, government agencies and many others)

10. **With respect to claim 3:** Apgar discloses wherein said first, second, third, and fourth indicators are numerical scores. (col. 1, line 53-col. 2, line 3; col.2, lines 40-61 - "The Score is generally determined by five indicators of Amount, Price, Grade. Area and Risk". "Risk' means an indicator of the financial, market and environmental exposure of real estate and of the financial, Market and environmental risks associated with the employees and the business entity's occupancy in the real estate.")

11. **With respect to claims 4, 9 and 11:** Apgar discloses wherein said report further includes a final indicator, said final indicator comprised of the sum of said first, second, third, and fourth indicators. (col. 1, line 53-col. 2, line 3; col.2, lines 40-61; col. 13, lines 53-58 - "The Score is generally determined by five indicators of Amount, Price, Grade. Area and Risk". "Risk' means an indicator of the financial, market and environmental exposure of real estate and of the financial, Market and environmental risks associated with the employees and the business entity's occupancy in the real estate."; "total risk indicator is broken into a first, second, third and fourth risk indicator")

12. **With respect to claim 5:** Apgar discloses wherein said numerical scores for each of said first, second, third, and fourth indicators are obtained by summing the values of a plurality of interim indicators. (col. 1, line 53-col. 2, line 3; col.2, lines 40-61 -

"The Score is generally determined by five indicators of Amount, Price, Grade. Area and Risk". "'Risk' means an indicator of the financial, market and environmental exposure of real estate and of the financial, Market and environmental risks associated with the employees and the business entity's occupancy in the real estate.")

13. **With respect to claim 12:** Apgar discloses wherein said report further comprises an explanation of low scores achieved. (col. 5, lines 20-31 – "low scores highlights the need for the Business Entity's top management to focus on real estate issues")

14. **With respect to claim 19:** Apgar discloses: providing an insurance company capable of issuing insurance policies;

- providing a population, said population further comprising individual customers in need of said insurance policies from said insurance company, each of said customers being involved in a business operation; (col. 3, lines 35-67 – banks, pension funds and insurance companies are customers of invention as well as property developers/managers, government agencies and many others)
- engaging an environmental auditor to evaluate the environmental risk associated with said business operations of said customers; wherein, said environmental auditor is able to evaluate said environmental risk associated with each of said business operations at a unit price that is lower than the unit price of evaluating said environmental risk for a single business operation. (col. 4, lines 1-5 – invention provides cost-effective service)

15. **With respect to claim 20:** Apgar discloses:

- providing a central database, said central database containing information pertaining to the environmental risk associated with a piece of land or service; and searching said central database in order to evaluate said environmental risk associated with said piece of land or said service; (col. 15, lines 26-40 – database provided to store real estate indicators of real estate condition related to risk) and
- generating a report summarizing said environmental risk associated with said piece of land or said service. (col. 3, lines 35-42 – information is delivered to business entity in the form of a report)

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

16. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

17. **Claim 6** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Apgar in view of Burton (US 6,782,321 B1)**.

18. **With respect to claim 6:** Apgar discloses the limitations in the rejections above. Apgar does not teach wherein said plurality of interim indicators are derived from ASTM guidelines. However, Burton teaches wherein said plurality of interim indicators

are derived from ASTM guidelines. (col. 8, lines 28-49 – ASTM standards are used to conduct aquifer tests for environmental site characterization).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the numerical scores in Apgar with the indicators derived using ASTM guidelines in Burton because of the need conduct aquifer tests for environmental site characterization. (Burton: col. 8, lines 28-49).

19. **Claim 10** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Apgar in view of McDaniel et al. (US 5,105,365)** (hereinafter “**McDaniel**”).

20. **With respect to claim 10:** Apgar discloses the limitations in the rejections above. Apgar does not teach wherein said first, second, third, and fourth indicators are alphabetical references. However, McDaniel teaches wherein said first, second, third, and fourth indicators are alphabetical references. (Fig 3(a) – items in risks table listed in alphabetical order).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the system of indicators in Apgar with the alphabetical based identification in McDaniel because this allows others to quickly notice the areas that require additional attention.

21. **Claims 7, 8, 13-16 and 18** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Apgar** in view of “**Annual Environmental Performance Report:**

Naval Air Engineering Station Lakehurst New Jersey", October 30, 2002 (hereinafter "**Naval Air**").

22. **With respect to claim 7:** Apgar discloses the limitations in the rejections above. Apgar does not teach wherein said first, second, third, and fourth indicators are reviewed and adjusted by a knowledgeable person. However, Naval Air teaches wherein said first, second, third, and fourth indicators are reviewed and adjusted by a knowledgeable person. (section 4.1 – Station is environmental auditor; Audit uses ISO 14001 standard).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the system of indicators in Apgar with the review by an auditor or other knowledgeable person in Naval Air because of the need identify areas of nonconformance. (Naval Air section 4.1)

23. **With respect to claim 8:** Apgar discloses the limitations in the rejections above. Apgar does not teach wherein said first, second, third, and fourth indicators are colors. However, Naval Air teaches wherein said first, second, third, and fourth indicators are colors. (section 4.1 – compliance audit include "checklist that identifies the compliance topics with the greatest risk. Each media area is then scored and assigned a relative compliance risk on a Red-Yellow-Green basis.")

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the system of indicators in Apgar with the color based identification in Naval Air because this "allows management to quickly see the areas that require additional oversight or resources")(Naval Air section 4.1)

24. **With respect to claim 13:** Apgar discloses the limitations in the rejections above. Apgar does not teach wherein said report further comprises a listing of required environmental permits. However, Naval Air teaches wherein said report further comprises a listing of required environmental permits. (sections 4.3 to 5.8 - permits like EPCRA listed if there is an exceedances of permits)

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the system of indicators in Apgar with listing permits like EPCRA because of the need to note exceedances of the permit .

25. **With respect to claim 14:** Apgar discloses the limitations in the rejections above. Apgar does not teach wherein said report further comprises a list of corrective action recommendations based on said audit. However, Naval Air teaches wherein said report further comprises a list of corrective action recommendations based on said audit. (sections 2.1 – corrective action reports are part of the analysis process)

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the system of indicators in Apgar with the corrective action reports of Naval Air because this "allows management to quickly see the areas that require additional oversight or resources")(Naval Air section 4.1)

26. **With respect to claim 15:** Apgar teaches:

- providing a financial institution capable of rendering financial assistance; (col. 3, lines 35-67 – banks, pension funds and insurance companies are customers of invention as well as property developers/managers, government agencies and many others)

- providing a population, said population further comprising individual customers in need of said financial assistance from said financial institution, each of said customers being willing to grant to said financial institution rights in collateral in exchange for said financial assistance; (col. 3, lines 35-67 – banks, pension funds and insurance companies are customers of invention as well as property developers/managers, government agencies and many others)
- wherein, said environmental auditor is able to evaluate said environmental risk for each of said collateral in said population at a unit price that is lower than the unit price of evaluating said environmental risk for a single customer. (col. 4, lines 1-5 – invention provides cost-effective service)

Apgar does not teach engaging an environmental auditor to evaluate the environmental risk associated with said collateral proffered by each of said customers in said population. However, Naval Air teaches engaging an environmental auditor to evaluate the environmental risk associated with said collateral proffered by each of said customers in said population. (section 4.1 – Station is environmental auditor; Audit uses ISO 14001 standard)

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the financial assistance in Apgar with the review by an auditor or other knowledgeable person in Naval Air because of the need identify areas of nonconformance. (Naval Air section 4.1).

27. **With respect to claim 16:** Apgar discloses the limitations in the rejections above. Apgar does not teach wherein said environmental auditor evaluates said risk associated with said collateral using a universal environmental auditing method. However, naval Air teaches wherein said environmental auditor evaluates said risk associated with said collateral using a universal environmental auditing method. (section 4.1 – Audit uses ISO 14001 standard)

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the financial assistance in Apgar with the review by an auditor or other knowledgeable person with a universal auditing method in Naval Air because of the need to have a system that is easily understood by those in the art.

28. **With respect to claim 18:** Apgar discloses the limitations in the rejections above. Apgar does not teach wherein said environmental auditor employs personnel at one or more regional offices and at a headquarters, wherein at least a portion of said environmental audit is carried out by said personnel at said regional office and reported back to said personnel at said headquarters. However, Naval Air teaches wherein said environmental auditor employs personnel at one or more regional offices and at a headquarters, wherein at least a portion of said environmental audit is carried out by said personnel at said regional office and reported back to said personnel at said headquarters. (section 2.2 – Public works environmental branch reports to commanding officer)

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the financial assistance in Apgar with the managerial

Art Unit: 3629

structure of Naval Air because of the need to have more employees to carry out reviews.

OTHER REFERENCES CONSIDERED

29. Merrett et al. (US 7,081,091 B2) was also considered for claims 8 and 10.

CONCLUSION

30. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Heidi Riviere whose telephone number is 571-270-1831. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 9:00am-5:00pm EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Weiss can be reached on 571-272-6812. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Signature: Heidi Riviere
/H. R./
Examiner, Art Unit 3629
Signature:

/John G. Weiss/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 3629